

## 161. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT LEAD TO CONVERSION DURING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY

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**Introduction.** Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is considered the “gold standart” for the surgical treatment of gallstone disease. However, this method is not risk-free, and in certain situations there is the need to convert to open cholecystectomy, the aim is to minimize the postoperative complications. Nowadays, the overall conversion rate is 1,5%-10% [Bender SJ, 2001].

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of 49 cases of conversion to open cholecystectomy out of 2620 laparoscopic cholecystectomies performed in our clinic from 2010 to march 2016. The F/M ratio was 23/26, the mean age was 60,15 (range: 26–88). The analyzed criteria were: the time period between the onset of acute cholecystitis and operation, the duration of gallbladder disease, intraoperative morphopathologic status and the results of histologic examination.

**Results.** The rate of conversion from laparoscopic to open cholecystectomy was 1,87% (n=49). Urgent interventions were performed in 37(75,51%) cases, scheduled – 12(24,48%). The postoperative diagnosis of acute cholecystitis was found in 31(64%) cases, while chronic cholecystitis in 18(36%). The deliberate conversions were 39(79,59%) cases, while conversions of necessity were 10(20,4%),  $p < 0.01$ . The deliberative factors that lead to conversion were: billiary fistulas – 10(20,4%), plastron – 9(18,36%), destructive inflammatory process (perivesical abscess, gangrenous cholecystitis) – 9(18,36%), scleroatrophic gallbladder – 4(8,16%), purulent cholangitis – 2(4,08%), choledocholithiasis – 1(2,04%), pancreonecrosis – 1(2,04%). Conversion of necessity were due to: iatrogenies – 4(8,16%), hemorrhage – 3(6,12%), bile leakage – 3(6,12%). The results of histologic examinations revealed: acute forms – 26(53%), chronic – 21(42,85%), adenocarcinomas – 2(4,09%) cases.

**Conclusions.** The deliberative causes were the main reasons for conversion to open cholecystectomy. We consider that surgical attention should be focused on the remaining 1/5 of cases of conversions of necessity. The assessment of morphopathological particularities and surgical possibilities in these cases would minimize the intraoperative incidents and postoperative complications.

## POSTERS

### 162. POST TRAUMATIC AND POST SURGICAL SCIATIC NEUROPATHY

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**Introduction:** Sciatic nerve neuropathy surgical related is an unpleasant event with repercussions on the patient and the surgical team. The precise localization and extension of the nerve lesion, the